

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811.

[No. 1365.—Vol. 25.]

## The Kentucky Gazette

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

### CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if paid at the expiration of the year.  
The Postage on letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.  
The Printing-Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

### STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 28th October

#### A Bright Bay Horse

Four years old, near fifteen hands high, one or both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face, natural gaits only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 11th, 1811.  
N. B. The above horse is what is commonly called a Ridgeline.

### TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber being fully impressed with the idea, that labour saving machines of whatever description they may be, are of the utmost importance in a national as well as in an individual point of view, takes the liberty to offer to the public, a few MACHINES, original in their construction, not so complex in their nature, cheaper to erect, not so liable to go out of repair, and which require fewer hands and less skill for their attendance, than any other machines now in operation, that will do the same work in so short a time. They are as follows:

- 1 Machines to cut and head nails.
- 2 A machine to make Cards by the turning of a crank.
- 3 A machine to make sheet by pressure.
- 4 A machine to card and spin in one operation (by hand or water.)
- 5 A machine to weave from 10 to 50 webs at once, with the attendance of one man and boy.

With about thirty more, some of them equal in point of value with those above; but from the impracticability of getting admittance in a newspaper, for so voluminous a schedule as would be necessary to give a complete description of their several parts, he necessarily is forced to postpone it to the present; therefore any gentleman or company of gentlemen wishing to obtain information on this subject, will please to direct a few lines (post paid or he will not attend to them) to the subscriber now dwelling in Chillicothe, who will render every satisfaction in his power.

JAMES C. STUBBS.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1811.

N. B. The Printers throughout the U. States are requested to give the above two or three insertions, and they will oblige one who would return the compliment with gratitude had he it in his power.

### A Bay Wagon Horse

WITH a bold tail, about 15 hands high, with a sore back, broke from my inclosure in Lexington, on the 11th June last. He has likely snaped his course towards Louisville, as he had been purchased in that neighbourhood a few days previous to that time.

On the night of Monday the 18th inst. my horse broke away in Lexington, and the saddle and bridle were taken off before he reached home. The saddle is half worn, with silver head and cantle, plated stirrups and stitched leathers. The bridle was a common one—the rein had been broke and a knot tied. For the delivery of the above, a reasonable reward shall be paid.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

November 25th, 1811.

### Six Dollars, Cash in Hand,

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON,  
FOR WATER

### ROTTED HEMP

Of the best quality, at their factory in Lexington.  
November 29th, 1811.

### Regimental Court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS who have been fined by the court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next.

Any person desirous of appealing, will leave their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to do so, at my office, previous to that time.

DAVID TODD,

Nov. 29, 1811.

Judge Advocate.

TAKEN UP by John Riley, on the head waters of Stroud's creek, a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, some saddle spots, shod all round, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$60 before me this 25th day of November, 1811.

THOMAS SCOTT, J. P. & C.

TAKEN UP by William Dismukes, living in Garrard county, and forks of Dicks river, one DARK BAY MARE, six years old last spring, a small blaze in her forehead, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$12 before me this 12th day of November, 1811.

WILLIAM SMITH, J. P. & C.

## POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

### ORIGINAL LINES

Written on the late Battle on the Wabash, under the command of Governor Harrison.  
MOURN! mourn! Kentucky ever mourn!  
The horrors of that dismal night;  
When savage men with rage did burn,  
And urged us to unequal fight.  
Our resting heroes lay secure,  
Unconscious of the gathering storm,  
Nether dream'd of treachery impure,  
Till roused by war's most dread alarm;  
To arms! to arms! our Chieftains call!  
To arms! to arms! we'll all be slain;  
United stand, united fall,  
United blood our bosoms stain.  
Meanwhile the prowling monsters yell,  
Urg'd on by their infernal Prophet,  
As if foul fiends from gate of Hell  
Were thence let loose by King of Troth—  
Like angry clouds from different course  
By transverse winds at midnight driven,  
Meet; belching out their flaming force,  
The dread artillery of Heaven.  
So met our warriors in the gloom  
The twny tribe of Wabash wood;  
Each waiting death's untimely doom,  
While man to man the champions stood;  
From side to side the battle rag'd,  
Midst roaring guns and dying groans;  
Death's swords, dirks, hatchets, all engag'd,  
Amidst the gloom brave Davess rides,  
Achilles like he takes his course,  
The prancing steed his left hand guides,  
His right, a sword of mighty force;  
Thus arm'd he rushes on the foe,  
Calls his brave troops to follow on;  
And heroes like now strike the blow.  
Great souls! we soon shall see them run.  
But here my Muse must drop a tear,  
Alas! too soon our heroes die.  
Within that breast which knew no fear  
Was lodg'd three balls of deadly size.  
Down dropp'd his arm of Roman mould,  
While from his breast rich purple gore  
In murmuring streamlets, gurgling roll'd,  
His soul rush'd through the tripple door.  
Kentucky weep, or Davess dead,  
He sleeps in death on Indian ground;  
No napkin binds that noble head  
Which should have been with laurels crown'd.  
That cheek is pale, which once did glow  
With ruddy manly elegance;  
Those lips are clos'd from which did flow  
Such overwhelming eloquence—  
That eye is dim, which once express'd  
Such strength of wisdom and of thought;  
That playful tongue is now at rest  
In the cold tomb, we hear it not.  
Mymournful Muse must drop her wings,  
Despairing justly to set forth  
Our country's loss in him she sings,  
Or to appreciate his worth.  
His flaming zeal no more will blaze,  
Illuminating freedom's path;  
Admiring crowds that us'd to gaze,  
Behold! your Davess sleeps in death!

### EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

#### INTERESTING TRIAL.

The facts of the following case have been published in all the papers of the empire a few months since, and have been read with universal admiration. The gentleman who alone, and armed only with a knife successfully resist the attack of a gang of nine desperate ruffians, armed with guns and swords, is between 60 and 70 years old. He has been deservedly honored with the dignity of knighthood by the Duke of Richmond, and is now Sir John Purcell.

At the Cork assizes, Maurice Noonan stood indicted for Burglary, and attempt to rob the house of Sir John Purcell, at Highfort, on the night of the 11th of March inst. The trial excited considerable interest, and the court was crowded at an early hour on Monday. Every body seemed anxious to hear the narration of a transaction, in which, on one side, though the gilt exhibited may be but too frequently equalled, the courage, intrepidity and coolness displayed on the other has been never exceeded; and seldom indeed, has it been matched in the history of human resolution.

Sir John Purcell was the first witness called.—He said that on the night of the 11th of March last about one o'clock, at night, and after he had retired to bed, he heard some noise outside the window of his parlour. He slept on the ground floor, in a room immediately adjoining the parlour. There was a door from one room into the other—but this having been found inconvenient, and their being another passage from the bed chamber more accommodating, it was nailed up, and some of the furniture of the parlour was placed against it. Shortly after Sir John heard the noise in front of his house, the windows of the parlour were dashed in, and the noise occasioned by the feet of the robbers in leaping from the windows down upon the parlour, appeared to denote a gang not less than 14 in number, it struck him.—He immediately got out of bed, and the first determination he took being to make resistance, it is with no small mortification he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of the ordinary sort. In this state he spent little time in deliberation, as it almost immediately occurred to him that having supped in the bed chamber on that night, a knife had been left behind by accident, and he instantly proceeded to grope in the dark for this weapon, which happily he found, before the door leading from the parlour into the bed chamber had been broken. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the

progress of the robbers would soon lead them to his bed chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against the nailed up door expeditiously displaced and immediately after this door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness, and when this door was thrown open, the light streamed in through the large windows in the parlour, afforded Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed room was darkened to excess, in consequence of the shutters of the windows, as well as the curtains, being closed; and thus while he stood enveloped in darkness, he saw, standing before him by the brightness of the moonlight, a body of men all armed, and those who were in the van of the gang he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with the case knife, and aided only by a dauntless heart, he took his station by the side of the door—and in a moment after one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife at him, the point of which entered under the right arm, and in a line with a nipple and so home was the blow sent, that the knife passed into the robbers body until Sir John's hand stopped its further progress. Upon receiving this thrust, the villain reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed;—and shortly after another advanced, who was received in similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room, on which a man stepped forward with a short gun in his hand which had the butt broken off at the small end, and which had a piece of cord tied round the barrel and stock near the swell. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer and without betraying any audible motion whatever, that might point out the exact spot which life was standing in, he calmly calculated his own safety from the shot which was preparing for him. He saw that the contents of the piece were likely to pass close to his breast without menacing him with at least any serious wound, and in that state of firm and manly expectation, he stood without flinching, until the piece was fired, and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall. It was loaded with a brace of bullets and three slugs. As soon as the robber fired, Sir John made a pass at him with the knife, and wound'd him in the arm which he repeated again in a moment with a similar effect; and as others had done, the villain upon being wound'd, retired, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers immediately rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room, and then it was that Sir John's mind recognised the deepest sense of danger, not to be oppressed by it however, but to surmount it. He thought that all chance of preserving his own life was over, and he resolved to sell that life still dearer to his intended murderers, than even what they had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not lose a moment after the villains had entered the room to act with the determination he had adopted; he struck at the fourth fellow with his knife, and wound'd him, at the same instant he received a blow on the head, and found him grappled with. He shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed repeatedly at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being slippery from the blood of the wounded man, Sir John and his adversary both fell; and while they were on the ground, Sir John thinking that his thrust with the knife, though made with all its force did not seem to produce the decisive effect which they had in the beginning of the conflict, he examined the point of his weapon with his finger, and found that the blade of it had been bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the ground, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully to straighten the curvature in the knife; but while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp of his adversary was loosing constraint and pressure; and in a moment or two after he found himself wholly released from it—the limbs of the robber were in fact by this time unnerved by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized and gave several blows with it, his knife being no longer serviceable. At length the robbers finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, lifted the bodies out of the windows, and took them away. When the robbers had retired Sir John placed his daughter in law and grand child who were his only inmates, in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out till day light appeared. The next day the alarm having been given, search was made after the robbers; and Sir John having gone to the house of the prisoner, Maurice Noonan, upon searching he found concealed under his bed the identical short gun with which one of the robbers had fired at him. Noonan was immediately secured and sent to goal; and being visited by Sir John Purcell, he acknowledged that Sir John had like to do for him,

and was proceeding to show (until Sir John prevented him) the wounds he had received from the knife in his arm.

An accomplice of the name of John Daniel Sullivan was produced, who deposed, that he was one of the party that met at Noonan's house to rob Highfort house—that they were nine in number, and had arms—that the prisoner was one of the number, and that he carried a small gun. Upon the gun (which was in court) being produced, with which Sir John Purcell had been fired at, the witness said that it was that with which the prisoner was armed the night of the attack. Witness said he did not go into Mr. Purcell's house—that two men were killed and three severely wounded, out of the nine of which the party consisted. He said he was induced to come forward and give evidence, upon hearing that two men of the name of Cushing, who were innocent, were accused of being of the party that attacked Sir John's house. He did not hear that informations had been sworn against him before he delivered himself into custody.

The witness stood a long and vigorous examination by Mr. O'Connell; but none of the facts seemed to be shaken, though every use was made of the guilty character of the witness.

The prisoner made no defence, and judge Mayne then proceeded to charge the jury in a manner the most copious and perspicuous, and at the same time earnestly exhorting the prisoner whatever could be expected from a junction of the purest humanity with justice. He commended with due approbation the bravery and presence of mind displayed, through a conflict so unequal and so bloody, by Sir John Purcell. The Jury, after a few minutes, returned their verdict—Guilty.

The pope is still in prison; for the good of the church, I suppose. It is rumored, that Napoleon will compel him to marry: On horrid! *emph* and old bachelor to marry! and a pope too! However, I suppose Napoleon wants to make up a match for Josephine. And besides, as the empire is almost drained of men, he wishes every subject to do his duty; and a bachelor is little better than "half a pair of shears," at best, and can therefore "cut no figure" at all in social life.

Russia and Turkey are at war, with various success. It is said Russia is now on the defensive. A war between Russia and France was expected at the last dates, and it is said that Napoleon has been laying up cash in "de pot" for that purpose. The enormous capacity of "de pot" has swallowed up many an American cargo.

In many parts of the continent of Europe there have been dreadful conflagrations during the past summer. The excessive heats of summer generated fire in forests and in several towns, and there being an unusual scarcity of water no stop could be put to the flames. Sixty-four villages, and seven or eight thousand houses in different towns have been burned. About 67000 people have been deprived of habitations, and 10,000 head of cattle were destroyed. Several forests in the Tyrol, have been entirely consumed. Fatal diseases consequent on such a state of weather, have added another item to the distresses of Europe. Drought, fire, pestilence and war, seem to have visited Europe together, and to have reduced the people to the last degree of human wretchedness. Under this accumulation of miseries, it would not be a surprising event, if "one third part of mankind" were to be "cut off."

### TWELFTH CONGRESS.

#### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.  
On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House took up for consideration, the resolution which he had submitted some days ago, proposing to instruct the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the expediency of laying an additional duty on coarse manufactures of hemp, flax and cotton.

This resolution produced a long desultory debate which occupied the House the whole of the day, without coming to any decision upon it.

Mr. Stanford, on the ground that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures had already this subject under consideration, moved an indefinite postponement of the resolution.

This motion was negatived, 53 to 48. Mr. King proposed an amendment. He expressed himself friendly to the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee, and to the encouragement of domestic Manufactures generally. His amendment was in the following words:—

"And also into the expediency of laying a duty on the importation of salt— with authority to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. K. observed that this was an article of general consumption, and its manufacture ought to be encouraged; as it was known what difficulties this country

had experienced, and might again experience, when placed in a situation in which a sufficiency of salt could not be obtained. He hoped, therefore, his amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. Smilie was afraid the House was getting into a practice that would produce great trouble and confusion, by departing from the usual and the settled mode of proceeding. It had always been deemed irregular, when a subject was committed, to bring it forward in the House before the committee made its report. Look at our situation, said he. A gentleman proposes a tax on manufactures of cotton, another on salt. Every gentleman has his favorite manufacture which he wishes encouraged, so that an annual of resolutions will be thrown into the hands of this committee. Mr. S. said he was friendly to the manufactures of our country, and was willing to give them every aid; but he did not wish, in doing this, to break through established rules. If gentlemen would suspend their remarks on the subject until the committee of Commerce and Manufactures make their report, they will then have a fair opportunity of delivering their sentiments fully, and of supporting such particular manufactures as they may deem of most importance to the country. He hoped that neither the amendment nor the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr. Alston considered the gentleman from Pennsylvania mistaken as to the rule and practice of the House. If the doctrine which he maintains were correct, gentlemen might be defeated in effecting the objects which they have in view. It was only to refer a subject to a committee, and if a majority of that committee were unfriendly, and either failed to report, or reported inimically, the friends of the measure might be defeated, though there were a majority in the house in its favour. It was a common practice, Mr. A. said, to refer a subject generally to a committee, and afterwards instruct them, by resolution, as to particular branches of the subject.

Mr. Newton (the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures) said, the subject of manufactures was considered as being generally before them, and he knew it to be the intention of the Committee to take up the matter comprehensively; and if any gentleman shall think proper to give them information respecting any particular manufacture, either orally or in writing, they will be glad to receive it. Mr. N. thought the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Alston) was mistaken, when he said that a committee had the power of defeating the purposes of members; because whenever a report was made, it was in the power of a majority of the house to amend it, and make it just what they please.

Mr. Quincy was in favour of the amendment offered by the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. King) and thanked him for bringing it forward. Some of his constituents, men who lived on the sandbanks of the country, were deeply interested in the manufacture of salt, and had been nearly ruined by the repeal of the duty on that article. He was friendly to a duty on salt, as it was more equal and less felt in the payment than any other, and had always thought it strange that the duty had been repealed.

Mr. Mason thought the proposition to tax this necessary of life, at a time when it is probable we may find a difficulty in procuring it in sufficient quantity, was very ill timed. The repeal of this duty had been called strange. He thought it would have been more strange, had Congress continued the duty when the Treasury was not in need of the money arising from it. If there was any thing strange in the business, it was that there should have been any opposition to the repeal. Mr. M. agreed with the remark made by a gentleman from Massachusetts some days ago, that taxes to be just ought to be equal. Would a tax on salt, he asked, be equal? It certainly would not. People on the sea-coast would not feel it. Their cattle would refuse it, if given to them. The interior of the country, the people from East to West, would have to bear the weight of this tax. But the gentleman from Massachusetts says the repealing of this duty ruined his constituents who live on the sand banks of the country. He would not be content, however, to tax the people of his part of the country living on sandhills, to support that gentleman's sandbank constituents.

But this duty, it is said, is to be laid to encourage manufactures. Why this great cry about Domestic manufactures? He thought they had already sufficient encouragement from the present situation of things. The President had recommended the subject to the consideration of the house, and he had no doubt the committee, to whom it had been referred, would do what is proper on the subject. Mr. M. wished to know for what purpose this additional duty is wanted. If said he, it be wanted for going to War, let us know it. For his part, he had heard so much about War formerly that he hardly thought we should get at it now.

Mr. M. said, on a former occasion, when the country was in a situation some-



ing like the present, a gentleman from Virginia was so alarmed lest salt sufficient could not be had, that he proposed a bounty on its importation. What, said Mr. M. will be the effect of a proposition for taxing salt in the country? He had no doubt that, in the Southern states, it would immediately raise the price of the article at Petersburg and Fayetteville. On this account, he hoped, if the house did not mean to lay a tax on salt, that the proposition would be immediately discharged. For himself, he would sooner consent to a land or poll-tax than a tax on salt.

Mr. Smilie moved a postponement of the resolution until the first Monday in February next.

This motion was debated at some length. Some who wished to vote for it, wished the proposition for a tax on salt to be disconnected with the original proposition.

Mr. King withdrew his amendment. But he could not help expressing his astonishment at the alarm which had been excited by a mere proposition to submit an enquiry to a committee. He did not propose to tax salt, but he wished the subject to have been committed, that a report might have been had on the subject. He was far from desiring to benefit one part of the country to the injury of another, or from offering any respect to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures; but he wished to see how far Congress were disposed to encourage the manufactures of our country, in preference to those of foreign nations.

Mr. Barwell was of opinion that the proposed postponement would not answer the purpose intended; for when the day arrived to which the resolution was referred, the gentleman from Tennessee would not fail to call it up, perhaps twenty times in the course of the session. He had said he would stick by it, and no one would doubt his perseverance to obtain his object. Mr. B. thought it would be the better course and would save much trouble in the House, to refer this, and every other resolution of the kind which might be offered. It would be shewing respect to the movers, would not decide upon their merits, and the committee would act upon them as they thought proper. If a contrary course be pursued, gentlemen who wish to call the attention of Congress to particular kinds of manufacture, will have to be constantly troubling the committee to whom the subject is referred, which might prove very unpleasant both to the members of the committee and to the gentlemen who felt it their duty to apply to them. He hoped the House would, therefore, act upon the resolution.

The question on postponement was negatived by Yeas and Nays, 64 to 46.

The resolution came again under consideration. Successive amendments were made to it. The word coarse was struck out, and the articles of wool and lead were added. Salt was again proposed by Mr. Quincy, but negatived, 59 to 54. Iron wire and files were proposed to be added; but the usual hour of adjourning having arrived, a motion was made and carried to adjourn, before the question on this proposition was decided.

#### TUESDAY NOV. 19.

Mr. Dawson called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, for appointing a select committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary and present army. It was considered and agreed to without a division. The committee consists of seven members.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, on the bill for the government of the Territory of Louisiana. The bill being read by paragraphs, Mr. M. moved to strike out the words in the 5th section of the bill, which makes it necessary for persons to be in a possession of a freehold to have a right to vote. This motion was opposed by Mr. Randolph, on principle, in a speech of considerable length, in which he advocated the freehold qualification for voters. The motion was opposed also by Mr. Rhea, as unnecessary for the attainment of the mover's object; as he stated the qualification for voters was two-fold; one was the possession of a freehold, the other a residence of a year previous to the time of election.

Mr. Poindester made a motion, which superseded that of the gentleman from Vermont, to strike out all that part of the section which defined the qualification of voters, and insert "every free white male citizen residing in the said Territory, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and paid a tax."

This amendment was debated till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose without taking the question, and obtained leave to sit again.

This debate, though protracted to considerable length, embraced a very narrow question, viz. "whether it is better to require voters to hold freehold property, or to suffer every man to possess the privilege of voting who has arrived at the age of 21 years." As already stated, Mr. Randolph took the first ground, and introduced the practice of Virginia to shew that it was attended with the best effects. Messrs. Fisk, Wright, Smilie, and Poindester took the opposite side of the question. They argued that life and liberty are superior to property; that these are dearer to a poor man than all the property of the rich. Mr. Wright said, that

the state of Maryland had tried the property qualification for voting, had found it attended with bad effects, and had now abandoned it. It was formerly required, he said, that a voter should be possessed of property to the value of thirty pounds; so that if a man possessed a horse of that value, he was entitled to a vote; but, if the horse happened to die before the election, he lost his privilege, which was placing the right in the horse instead of the man. As to freehold qualifications, they were evaded too by deeds made for the occasion, which were afterwards cancelled.

Mr. Randolph, in combating the principle of universal suffrage, said that it was impossible for the gentleman himself (alluding to Mr. Smilie) or any piping-hot member from a Jacobin Club—for any disciple of Tom Paine or of the Devil to carry this principle of equality to its full extent, for even they must exclude from its operation minors and females. He also took occasion to pronounce a strong philippic against foreigners having any part in the government. Mr. Smilie in his reply paid a tribute to the memory of Paine, on account of his valuable political writings, which had been considered as highly serviceable in the revolution, and which would always be esteemed wherever the Rights of Man are understood, and reminded him of the foreigners who had assisted in fighting our revolutionary battles. Mr. R. justified his allusion to Paine, said he was sorry the gentleman had not recollected his Age of Reason as well as his Rights of Man, and as to any service, which he rendered by his writings, he thought little of them; the heroes engaged in that great cause, did not need the assistance of an English stay-maker. In reply, Mr. S. said, he never interfered with a man's religious opinion; that was a private concern which lay between God and a man's own conscience; and as to the profession of Paine, that he apprehended would never lessen the value of his writings.

The following members form the committee for considering the expediency of providing by law for the relief of disabled soldiers, viz. Messrs. Dawson, Blount, Butler, Davenport, Ormsby, Gold and Fisk.

#### Monday, Nov. 25.

##### MILITARY CORPORAL PENITENCES.

Mr. Randolph prefaced a motion on this subject by observing that he trusted it was one of which there would be no difference of opinion. The subject had before now been agitated in the House, and had been spoken of, at least, if not formally brought before the Committee of Foreign Relations; but deeming it more especially to belong to the committee on that part of the President's Message relating to our military affairs, he wished to give it that direction. If they were, according to the wishes of the Executive, to increase the standing military force, to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteer companies, and to call out detachments of militia; in other words, if there was the slightest probability that the public force of the country would be brought into action; the first step to be taken must be to amend the rules and articles of war, so as to abolish the use of the lash. Although the vagrants picked up in alehouses and tippling shops might submit to this degradation, it was well known, Mr. R. said, that the majority of the country would not; and he would venture to say that, formidable as they would be to an enemy in the field, they would prove more so to their officers if this sort of military discipline were attempted to be introduced among them. He remarked also, that, notwithstanding all that could be said by military coxcombs, by the sticklers for the old system, experience had proved that flogging was not essential to the strictest military discipline. He therefore moved, "that the committee on the military establishment, &c. be instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the articles for the government of the army of the United States."

#### TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Mr. Little offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, as far as practicable, a list of the whole number of persons impressed, seized, and otherwise unlawfully taken from on board vessels sailing under the United States' flag on the high seas or rivers, in ports and harbours, by whom, and under the authority of what power, kingdom or state, such impressments, seizures and other unlawful detentions were made; what number thereof are citizens of the United States; with such other information on this subject as he in his judgment may think proper to communicate.

Mr. Seibert enquired what period of time the mover contemplated to be embraced by his resolution. Mr. Little said his object was to procure every information attainable on a subject which had excited much attention and feeling among the people of the United States, and occasioned loud complaints. He said he had examined the records of the House, and found no report on the subject later than 1807, which report was but partial. His object was to obtain information on the subject from 1792, when the evil was first felt to the present time.

The resolution lies on the table.

### TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

#### RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

##### 1. To the End of the Year 1811.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year, ending on the 30th September 1811, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments, and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by the statement (E) to

Temporary loan of 31st December 1810.

Total amount of receipts

Making together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1810, and amounting to

An aggregate of

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations

Army, fortifications, arms and arsenals

Navy Department

Indian Department

Payments for interest on the public debt

Total current expenses

Reimbursement of the temporary loan (in March and September 1811)

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to

And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of September 1811 a balance of

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone, and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expenses, including therein the interest paid on the debt, by a sum of more than five millions and a half of dollars.

But the payments on account of interests during the year, ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittances to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts arising from revenue, beyond the current expenses, including therein the interest accrued on the debt, amounts only to near 5,100,000 dollars.

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1811 are estimated at 3,300,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest and near 2,160,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt) at 4,300,000 dollars, which will leave at the end of the year a balance in the Treasury of near three millions of dollars. It will not therefore be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorised by the act of the last session of Congress.

2. Year 1812. It is ascertained that the net revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1811, exceeds six millions of dollars; and it may for the whole year be estimated at about 7,500,000 dollars.

The custom-house bonds outstanding on the first day of January 1812, and falling due in that year, are also estimated, after deducting bad debts, at 7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed as the probable amount of receipts into the treasury during the year 1812 on account of duties on merchandize and tonnage; the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expenses of collection of that year.

The payments made by purchasers of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the last years after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund amount to near 600,000 dollars a year, that branch of revenue may for the present be estimated at that sum. Allowing one hundred thousand dollars for the other small items of revenue, which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at \$3,200,000.

The current expenses for the same year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expenses of a civil nature both domestic and foreign

2. Military & Naval establishments according to the estimates of those two Departments, and including the additional permanent appropriations for the purchase of arms, and for Indian annuities, viz.

Army (including 32,000 dollars for militia)

Arsenals, arms and ordnance

Naval department

Indian department

3. Interest on the public debt

Amounting together to

And exceeding by 1,200,000 dollars the probable amount of receipts. This deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions of dollars in the Treasury. But under existing circumstances, it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund; and the estimated receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorising a loan sufficient to supply that difference, and to defray such other extraordinary expenses as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted.

It must, at the same time be observed that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars, thus stated as the amount of current expenses for the year 1812, includes in fact a portion of extraordinary expenses arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditures had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for those objects during the year ending on the 30th of September 1811, that is to say, at

4,400,000, instead of 5,900,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expenses.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, to

And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to

They are estimated for the year 1812 at

The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September 1810, to

And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to

They are estimated for the year 1812 at

But the detailed annual estimates for the year 1812 will shew that they are predicated on the employment of almost the whole of the naval force, and of the whole military establishment of the United States, as authorised by law, covering besides several other items, all the expense of more than 17,000 effective men in the land and sea service.

With respect to the payments on account of the principal of the debt, it is evident that an authority to borrow a sum equal that which will be reimbursed during the year 1812, will be necessary. The payments which, according to law, must be made during that year on that account consists of

1. Annual reimbursement of six per cent and deferred stock

2. Reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock

Amounting together to

This sum, and that payable for interest, amounting together to 4,360,000 dollars, leave, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, a balance of 3,640,000 dollars which can be applied in no other manner than in purchases of stock at the prices limited by law. The amount which may be thus applied is therefore uncertain.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will, from the 1st of October 1810 to the 31st December 1811, have exceeded six millions four hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent and deferred stocks, there will remain at the end of the year 1811 no other portion of the public debt reimbursable at the will of the United States, than the residue of converted stock, amounting as above stated, to 565,000 dollars, and which will be paid in the year 1812. There being nothing afterwards left, on which the laws, passed subsequent to the year 1801, for the redemption of the debt, can operate, a general view of the result and effect of those laws will now be presented.

Exclusively of near three millions of unfunded debt, since reimbursed, as detailed in the report of 18th April 1808; the public debt of the U. States amounted on the 1st of April 1801 to \$79,926,999.

The whole amount of principal extinguished during the period of ten years & nine months, commencing on the 1st of April, 1801 and ending on the 31st of December, 1811 exceeds, forty-six millions of dollars, viz.

Foreign debt paid in full

Eight per cent. five and half per cent. four and half per cent. stock; and temporary loans due on the 1st of April 1801 to the Bank of the U. States, all paid in full

Six per cent. and deferred stocks, including the exchanged stock reimbursed

Three per cent. stock including converted stock reimbursed

Registered debt & debt due to foreign officers

Leaving the amount of old debt unredeemed on 1st January 1812 and consisting of the following specie, viz.

Six per cent. and deferred stocks unredeemed, amount

Three per cent. stock

Converted do

1796 six per cent stock

Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers

And to which adding the Louisiana six per cent stock being a new debt contracted subsequent to the 1st of April 1801

Makes the whole amount of public debt on the 1st January 1812

The annual interest on the public debt due on the 1st of April, 1801, amounted to

The annual interest on the public debt extinguished between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st January, 1812, amounts to

Leaving for the amount of annual interest on the old debt unredeemed on 1st January, 1812,

The annual interest on the Louisiana stock is

Making the annual interest on the whole debt due on 1st Jan. 1812, which subtracted from the annual interest on the debt due on 1st April, 1801,

Leaves a deficiency to be provided for

An addition of fifty per cent to the pre-

Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at those two dates,

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expenses, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary for paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of that interest is, with respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expenses, a positive encroachment of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue, the revenue applicable to defray the national expenses, is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, two millions six hundred thousand dollars greater than on the 1st day of April, 1801. Or if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the United States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana and increased their revenue near two million of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principal and interest of the public debt, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those eight years. The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, is 3,792,382 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation. And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, would have been sufficient, with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of three per cent. stock, the annual interest on which amounts only to 485,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which on the contrary have been impaired by the repeal of that on salt, and notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It therefore proves decisively the ability of the United States with their ordinary revenue to discharge, in ten years of peace, a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, a fact which considerably lessens the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable. In time of peace, it is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of a war; in time of war it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment. Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from fifteen to six or eight millions of dollars, it is only by a persevering application of the surplus, which it affords in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt, that a total change in the system of taxation, or a perpetual accumulation of debt can be avoided. But if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adhered to, forty millions of debt contracted during five or six years of war, may always without any extraordinary exertions, be reimbursed in ten years of peace. This view of the subject has at the present crisis appeared necessary for the purpose of distinctly pointing out one of the principal resources within the reach of the U. States. But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised.

PROVISION FOR THE ENSUING YEARS. The revenue is derived from two sources, the duties on importations, and the sales of public lands. The net revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to \$6,527,163. The net revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted as will appear by the statement (A) and (B) to 12,513,490. The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated, as has already been stated, at \$7,500,000. A portion of the revenue of this year having been collected on British merchandize imported before the prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue, arising from duties on tonnage and merchandize, will not probably, at their present rate, and other existing circumstances, exceed \$6,000,000. An estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement (B) 2. The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, amounted, as appears by the statement (C) to 207,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It has already been stated that those payments on the average of the two last years, amount, after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund to the annual sum of \$600,000. The sales in the Mississippi territory being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated. The permanent revenue, or annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, may therefore be estimated at \$6,600,000. Which, deducted from the annual expenditures calculated on the same principle, and amounting by the preceding estimate of the year 1812, to 9,330,000. Leaves a deficiency to be provided for 2,000,000.

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An addition of fifty per cent to the pre-



sent amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of "Mediterranean fund") will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any other. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the treasury arising from the sales can be materially increased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the Union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenue as under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily, in ten years of peace, extinguish a debt of forty two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war.

In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered as nearly unobtainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and efficiently employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements, are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year, or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to encumber the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analysed, appear very formidable. For to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principle was reimbursed; a payment inconvenient indeed, but to be avoided if practicable, but inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying, during the year 1812, the expenses as yet authorised by law, than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing year, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expense which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show:

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the U. States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.
2. That an addition to the rate of duties on importation is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events; it may require some aid from other sources of revenues.
3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expenses which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.
4. That the peace revenue of the United States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
ALBERT GALLATIN.  
Treasury Department, Nov. 22d, 1811.

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of this state convened on Monday last at Frankfort. Nearly the whole number of the members attended. John Simpson was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and

Thomas Donigherty, Clerk; Mr. Richard Taylor, appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Roger D. and Door-keeper.

On the part of the Senate, Willis A. Lee was elected Clerk, Anthony Crockett Sergeant at Arms, and David Johnson Door-keeper.

The several standing Committees were appointed—consisting of the following members—viz.

**PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.**  
Messrs. South, Faulkner, George, Baskett, Atkinson, Gooding, Houston, Ramsey and Young, and such other members as may from time to time choose to attend.

**PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.**  
Messrs. M'Millan, M'Allee, Beal, Alexander, Parker, Quarles, John Trimble, Trotter and Kerley.

**CLAIMS.**  
Messrs. Ray, Parrow, Moore, Yancy, William Bradford, Harrison, Meason, Reed and Roper.

**COURTS OF JUSTICE.**  
Messrs. Sharpe, Brackenridge, Hardin, Blackburn, Adams, Montgomery, Todd, J. H. Hawkins and Owsley.

**RELIGION.**  
Messrs. Johnson, John Hawkins, Wilson, Helin, Emmerson, Fielding Bradford, Spaulding, Sterrett and Withers.

After the appointment of the committees, Mr. South moved the appointment of one clerk, one to perform the duties required by all the committees, and submitted a resolution to that effect: which being read and considered, was rejected—Yeas 19, Nays 46.

The House then went into the election of committee clerks.

Robert S. Todd was unanimously elected clerk of the committees of Propositions and Grievances, and Privileges and Elections.

Francis Preston Blair was elected clerk of the committees of Claims, Courts of Justice, and Religion.

Mr. J. H. Hawkins, read and laid on the table the following resolutions.

Impressed with the belief, that national feeling and gratitude, are the best security to the endurance of our Republic, and give life and energy to the body politic, render us firm in our Union, and formidable to enemies; that it is a country's gratitude that compensates the soldier for his scars, perpetuates grateful recollection of his services, and induces the living to emulate the heroic deeds of the dead—That it is a country's gratitude that softens the rugged pangs of those left to mourn, husbands, fathers and friends, lost in avenging a country's wrongs—With a view to the proper expression of this gratitude,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Kentucky, that the brave deeds of our Soldiers in the late battle on the Wabash, deserve not encomiums only, but untiring fame in the hearts of their countrymen.

Resolved, That the members of this body and their officers will, for the space of thirty days wear Grief on their left arms, in testimony of their deep regret for the loss of the brave and meritorious Colonels Davies and Owen, and the other volunteers from Kentucky, who fell in the battle—And as a further tribute to their memory.

Resolved, That dollars be appropriated to the erection (within the state-house yard) a plain substantial monument of marble, with appropriate inscriptions; and that persons be appointed and requested to superintend and direct the construction of the monument.

[The above preamble and resolutions passed the house of Representatives on Thursday last with the exception of the last resolve—the following was substituted in lieu thereof, viz.

"Resolved, That Messrs. J. H. Hawkins, Moore and D. Trimble be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to wait on John Howson, Esq. and solicit his attendance at the Capitol on some day, which he shall appoint, for the purpose of delivering a funeral oration on the death of the late Cols. Davies and Owen, and the other heroes who fell in the late battle on the Wabash."

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.**  
A report was made to the house by Mr. Hopkins, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the governor, that a communication by way of message, would be made at 12 o'clock on that day.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:  
On the motion of Mr. M'Allee, 1st. A bill to amend the act to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands: On the motion of Mr. Montgomery, 2d. A bill to amend the law concerning the assignment of bonds and other writings: On the motion of Mr. Quarles, 4th. A bill concerning the donation lands allowed to the country of Pulaski, for the use of the seminary of learning: On the motion of Mr. Yancy, 5th. A bill further to amend the law establishing the town of Glasgow, in Barren county: and on the motion of Mr. Adams, 6th. A bill to revise and amend the Militia law.

**IN SENATE.**  
**MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.**  
The following members form the several standing committees—viz.

**PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.**  
Messrs. R. Hickman, E. Bullock, T. Buford, J. Beauchamp, A. Bartlett, A. Chapline, R. Caldwell, E. N. Callom, C. Chinn, R. Donigherty, M. Dougherty and R. Ewing.

**PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.**  
Messrs. Y. Ewing, J. Griffin, B. Harrison, J. Hambley, S. Hopkins, R. Manfite, W. Pope and J. Robinson.

**COURTS OF JUSTICE.**  
Messrs. R. Southgate, D. Thompson, T. Throckmorton, J. Williams, John Warren, D. White, J. Winlock and G. Walker.

Mr. Fielding Winlock was elected clerk to the foregoing standing committees.

After the election of other officers, and the usual courteous interchange of messages between the two houses and the governor—the senate adjourned.

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.**  
Mr. Beauchamp presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Washington, praying for the erection of an election precinct, according to certain metes and bounds therein prescribed: which was received, and read. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Beauchamp moved for leave to bring in a bill, to take the sense of the good people of this commonwealth, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention—And the question for leave being stated by the speaker, was, on motion of Mr. Hickman, postponed until to-morrow. [Leave refused by a majority of one vote in both houses.]

**CASH GIVEN FOR A FEW HOGSHEADS Prime Tobacco.**

Long leaf and light color, only, will be taken.  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, Dec. 10th, 1811.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back!"

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811.**

#### THE UNIVERSAL RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

THE reader will be surprised to learn that this first principle of republican governments has been attacked in the Congress of the U. States. If the first blush is felt the slightest tinge of indignation, it will no doubt cease when he refers to the article in a preceding column, under the Congressional head: for he will find the invective proceeded from John R. Rariden (the apostate). The name of this man, but for his rhetorical flourishes and eccentricities, would have been long since consigned to oblivion.

"Shall every freeman, who has attained the age of 21 years, be allowed the right of suffrage?"

On so plain a question as this, we thought that no American could hesitate to decide in the affirmative—yet strange to tell, this representative of Virginia, regardless of the sacred rights of man, and of every principle of reason and philosophy, was arrogant enough to appear in the negative.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Randolph took occasion to assail the character of the late *Times*, whom he indignantly termed a "Stump-Maker." Now this is *John's* victory over the dead Hercules. When we read the paragraph we could not help thinking of the last animal that kicked at the dead Lion.

Since Mr. R. has succeeded so well, and obtained so many laurels by killing one dead man, we shall certainly receive his thanks for putting him in the way of killing more. In the late battle on the Wabash, governor Harrison buried 50 or 60 dead upon the field—and we understand the Indians returned in a few days after his departure and took them up, scalped them and left them on the ground, and then interred their own killed in the graves. Now, sir, if you can find your way to the battle ground, you can have the pleasure of killing everyone of them; by which means you may return loaded with laurels, and have your name established as a great killer of the dead!!!

We could not restrain the foregoing remarks. To have been more serious would seem disrespectful—and respect to imposters we were never guilty of. We conclude by a quotation from the dead patriot's remarks on Lord Howe, which we apply to Mr. Randolph. "As you have made your exit from the [political] world, and by numberless acts both of passionate and deliberate injustice engraved an *'Here Lye'* on your deceased honor, it must be your affectation in you to pretend concern at the humorous or opinions of mankind respecting you. What remains of you may expire at any time. The sooner the better. For he who survives his reputation, lives out of spite to himself, like a man listening to his own reproach."

[The subject of the following remarks deserves attention. The utility of Banks, abstractly considered, may be doubted—and when their intended purposes are either corrupted or perverted, the remedy (if there be any) should be immediately applied. We are but little acquainted with the banking system, and know nothing of the abuses here complained of—but we are called upon from a most respectable source to lay a series of numbers before the public; we do so, because all are interested in the subject, and those particularly concerned will enjoy every privilege in our power to afford them. "Equal and exact justice to all" has invariably guided us. But the press must be free.]

#### QUERIES

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

1. Were banks instituted for the public benefit?
2. Is it likely that the public can be benefited by a banking institution, where a preponderance of the stock is held by a foreigner, inimical to the prosperity of our country?
3. Is it not notorious, that a British subject holds such preponderance, in a banking institution in Lexington?
4. Has not this foreigner, in conjunction with a few other stockholders, (who were clamorous in favour of the *British bank of the U. States*), required of the Directors of this *British bank of Kentucky*, that they should curtail their discounts and share bills?
5. Have not the institutions forwarded large sums of money to an agent at New-Orleans, for the purpose of *shaving* the enterprising shippers of the produce of Kentucky?
6. Were not some of the directors removed from office, because they had the independence to refuse to violate their charter by such disgraceful practices?
7. Have not those deeply engaged in *shaving* been accommodated with large discounts, when small sums have been refused to reputable mechanics?
8. Is it likely that the public can be benefited by a banking institution, where the directors are known to lend money at the usurious interest of 2-1-2 or 3 per cent per month?
9. Is it not likely that directors who are thus in the habit of *shaving*, will, at convenient times, *take out* for the purpose of *shaving* them at *new* interest?
10. Ought not the Legislature to arrest the charter of any banking institution, whose officers disregard the charter under which they act?

The foregoing queries are intended to call the attention of the Legislature to abuses which it is feared have crept into an institution, holding its authority under that body, and amenable for mal-practices. How far the members may be disposed to investigate the subject is with them. The writer of this article is not now *individually* interested in the result; but he is convinced, nothing short of Legislative interference, will put a stop to practices which have already had a material effect, and must ultimately end in the utter ruin of many of our best citizens.

An investigation of the conduct of the banks will probably suggest the propriety of some revision of the law's concerning usury. The itch for *shaving*, has become so prevalent, that unless some greater check is put to it, the property of many valuable citizens will be engulphed by rapacious usurers.

By way of showing the extent to which this *charlatan* practice has extended, a list of 11 the *shavers* in Lexington has been made out—legal proof of two or three is still wanting—When this is obtained, the names shall appear in a subsequent number. It really exhibits:

in the group—From the ordained Disciple of Jesus Christ, through almost every grade, down to the sooty Ethiopian!!!

**SEKTORIUS.**  
Through the politeness of the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb, we received yesterday, a spirited report in Congress from the committee of Foreign Relations—from a press of other matter, we are obliged to defer it till next week. It concludes with the following:

"Your committee, reserving for a future report, those ulterior measures, which, in their opinion, ought to be pursued, would at this time, earnestly recommend, in the words of the President, 'That the United States be immediately put into an armour and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.' And, to this end, they beg leave to submit, for the adoption of the House, the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Military Establishment as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law.
2. That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistments.
3. That it is expedient to authorise the President under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the government may require.
4. That the President be authorised to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require.
5. That all the vessels not now in service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair be immediately fitted up and put in commission.
6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas."

We learn, that a dinner was given at Frankfort on Friday last by the members of the legislature, to Gen. Wells, in honor of his bravery and distinguished services, in the late bloody and memorable engagement with the (British) Prophet's Indians on the Wabash. Gov. Scott, Commodore Richard Taylor and a number of other old soldiers were among the guests.

**COV. SCOTT'S MESSAGE.**  
Arrived in town late on Wednesday last, and was issued in an Extra *Kentucky Gazette* on the following morning. A more splendid and able production is seldom met with: It should be read and re-read by every man in the commonwealth, then let the representative be asked by the voters, when he returns home, if he has acted according to the governor's advice.

**MARRIED.**—In this place on Sunday evening last, JAMES D. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. of Louisville, to the amiable Miss ALICE CARRAL.

[To the Editor of the Reporter.]  
"CITY OF WASHINGTON,  
"House of Representatives, Nov. 28, 1811

"It is premature to give more than conjecture, as the course of measures to be adopted in relation to our foreign affairs. In that way, I will say, the present peace establishment of 10,000 men will be completed—a supplemental force of 10,000 men, to be raised for about three years, will be authorized—a volunteer corps of from 30 to 50,000 men provided for, and our merchantmen permitted to arm in their defence. Should a repeal of the British Orders in Council not take place before we rise, these measures will probably be followed by WARE. With regard to the Navy, I do not think more will be done than to authorize the putting into a state for actual service all the public vessels that are sea-worthy."

[From the Boston Centinel, Nov. 20.]  
**LATE FROM FRANCE.**

By the Dolphin arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, we received verbal advices to the 30th, and a file of papers to the 23d Sept.; but after a careful perusal we have not found any thing in them which relates to the U. States, or their affairs; and only a little to the affairs of Europe.

Mr. Guild, a gentleman who was passenger, has stated, that it was not considered in France, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked.

The Emperor Napoleon, on his journey to Holland, was accompanied by five of his principal ministers; and had been followed by our minister, Mr. Barlow.—During Mr. B's stay in Paris he was upon very intimate terms with the Duke of Bassano, the minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor had granted twelve new Licences for the importation of Rice free of duty, and liberty to export the proceeds at pleasure.

Bonaparte had granted some handsome premiums to a number of manufacturers of sugar *de sucre*. The quantity manufactured is about 70 tons.

**Boston, November 22.**  
From Portugal.—A Lisbon paper has been received in Salem, containing despatches from Lord Wellington as late as the 29th of Sept. an abstract of which follows:—

By the letter of Lord Wellington, dated at his headquarters, at Quadraxas, on the 29th September, we learn that the English had an action with the French on the 25th and 26th of September. His lordship represents that the English behaved with great bravery, and he is particularly in the praise of many of his officers. He says that the enemy having united their forces to relieve Rodrigo, and having been strongly reinforced by troops from Spain, which had come from the army of Naples, and their whole army amounting to 60,000 men, of whom 6000 were of the cavalry, with 125 pieces of cannon, could not pretend to continue the blockade of Rodrigo, and therefore not being justified in the risk for such an object, he had adopted the plan of his greater security. He then exhibits an account of the event of the two actions of Bodon and Aldea da Ponte.

Lord Wellington says, in the action of 25th of Sept. on the heights of Bodon, besides the Portuguese, total loss, 1 Lt. Col. 3 captains, 1 Lt. 1 quarter master of horse, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 159 soldiers, 87 horsemen, killed, wounded and missing, in the neighbourhood of Rodrigo.

**ALDEA DA PONTE.**  
In the action of the 26th of September, total

loss, 1 Lt. Col. 3 captains, 1 Lt. 1 quarter master of horse, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 159 soldiers, 87 horsemen, killed, wounded and missing, in the neighbourhood of Rodrigo.

**ALDEA DA PONTE.**  
In the action of the 27th of September, total

loss, 1 Lt. Col. 3 captains, 1 Lt. 1 quarter master of horse, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 159 soldiers, 87 horsemen, killed, wounded and missing, in the neighbourhood of Rodrigo.

**ALDEA DA PONTE.**  
In the action of the 28th of September, total

loss, 1 Lt. Col. 3 captains, 1 Lt. 1 quarter master of horse, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 159 soldiers, 87 horsemen, killed, wounded and missing, in the neighbourhood of Rodrigo.

of English loss, 1 major 5 captains, 4 Lieut. 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 86 soldiers, 25 horse men, killed and wounded.

On the 28th the English were at Souto, about a league from the place they occupied on the 27th, towards Lisbon.

**FREDRICK-TOWN, Nov. 23.**  
*Wilkinson's Trial.*—In our last notice of this trial we stated that the testimony had been closed and that the General would deliver his defence on the 15th inst.

On that day Mr. Thomas Power, who is considered a very material witness on the charge of the General's receiving a Spanish Pension, arrived, and the trial was again opened for further testimony. Mr. Power has been before the court 3 or 4 days—his testimony, we understand, is now closed, and it is expected the General will deliver his defence sometime next week.

**Prince Regent of England.**—There are letters in the city received from one of the most influential and respectable mercantile houses, dated Liverpool, 28th September last, which mention the then prevailing opinion that the Prince Regent had made his terms with the present execrable ministry, and that title of no doubt was intertained of the truth of this report.

There are a variety of circumstances which go to establish the probability of such an event, having either already or that it is soon likely to take place—appointment of his brother in the face of the whole nation—his recent gift of a very valuable security to Lord Viscount Melville, and many other appointments shew that he has a very odd way of opposing a ministry, or of supporting an opposition.

Should this report be confirmed, our government may take one thing for granted, that the most hostility to their part will be manifested towards this country, and that every proposition they make, will only be with a view to ensnare us into measures, which they will no longer observe than it may suit their insidious purposes.  
Dem. Press.

#### CIRCUS.

**MR. RICKETTS,**  
Of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & New-York Circus.

Will have the honor of presenting the citizens of Lexington on Wednesday the 11th inst. with a display of his talents in

**GRAND FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.**

TOGETHER WITH  
**LEAPING, TUNING, SUMMERSETS, &c.**

To conclude with many laughable feats by  
**The Clown and Horse of Knowledge.**

For further particulars, see bills.  
Admittance, 50 cents, Children half price—  
Performance to commence at 3 o'clock, in Maj. Roddy's lot.

**December 10th, 1811.**

#### For Rent.

**A Brick House on Hill Street.**  
TWO doors from Mr. T. Wallace's, where D. Elliot now resides. Possession may be given against the 10th day of January next: application to

**JACOB CLAIR.**  
Lexington, 9th Dec. 1811.

#### Was Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable 1 1-2 miles from Lexington, on Strode's road, on the night of the 2d of December, a

**Bright Bay Horse,**  
Fifteen hands high, six years old, paces, trots and canters very well, has one hind foot white and a few white hairs in his forehead and just above his nose—a dent on the right side of his neck. Shod before, and has lately had his main and tail trimmed, has been necked and carries very well, shows a good deal of white in his left eye. A generous reward will be paid for the horse.

**DAVID BARTON.**  
Dec. 7, 1811.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

STAYED from the subscriber, near Bryan's station, in the month of April last, a small **BAY MARE**, four years old last spring, probably a small star in the forehead, about thirteen hands high, long bobbed tail, no other marks recollected. Any person who will deliver said mare to me on my farm, shall receive the above reward. Also stayed at the same time, a **BAY FILLEY** two years old last spring, with a blaze in her forehead which extended to one nostril, for which a reasonable reward will be given.

**ELISHA WARFIELD, Sen.**  
Dec. 6th, 1811.

**22d November, 1811.**

TAKEN UP by Wm. Moore, near the Corner Bottom Meeting-house in Woodford county, an **BROWN GREY HORSE** 5 or 4 years old, near 14 hands high, blind in the near eye, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 25 dollars.—Also—a **SORREL HORSE** about the same age, near 15 hands high, has a blaze face, has a scar on the top of the shoulders and arms like unto a scald—no brands perceivable, appraised to \$15. Certified under my hand this 25th day of November, 1811.

**R. M. THOMAS, J. R.**  
Dec. 6th, 1811.

**22d November, 1811.**

TAKEN UP by Samuel Tull, living on the Lexington road, 1 1-2 miles from Lexington, a **BAY HEIFER** about 3 years old, marked with a crop hole and under bit in the right ear, some little white under the belly, has had a calf since she came to the place, appraised to six dollars. Given under my hand this 29th Nov. 1811.

**RICHARD HIGGINS.**  
Clarke County.

TAKEN UP by William Bean, living on Strode's creek, near Strode's station, one **BAY MARE** with a large bell on when she came, fifteen hands high 7 years old, some small saddle spots, appraised to \$40.

**D. BARRISON, J. R.**  
Sept. 12, 1811.



